

# THE WHIG STANDARD.



"Flag of the free! thy folds shall fly,  
The sign of hope and triumph high."

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**HENRY CLAY.**  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.**

WASHINGTON.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 31, 1844

JAMES K. POLK AND THE TREASURY ROBBERS.

We have little doubt that the long list of rogues who robbed the people of two millions of dollars during the short period of Van Buren's Presidency, together with a part of Gen. Jackson's, will ever cherish a lasting sense of gratitude to their protector, shield, and buckler, James K. Polk. They ought to do so at any rate, and thereby show one redeeming virtue amid a thousand crimes, (for which they should have been hanged,) because, had it not been for the patronage of Mr. Polk, the rascals would never have got the money. We will explain.

It was discovered towards the close of Gen. Jackson's administration that many public officers were engaged in embezzling the public money, and the Whigs (led on by Mr. Wise in his better days) insisted upon an investigation into those charges of embezzlement. Now, every reader will acknowledge at once that honest men would not have shunned the scrutiny, while it is equally clear that rogues would have deprecated it above all things. So it was. The Locofocos in Congress resisted to the last any inquiry into the malpractices of office holders until the clamorous demands of public opinion forced them to yield—apparently. They consented, therefore, with an ill grace, to the investigating committee, secretly thanking their stars that they had a supple tool in the Speaker's chair, (James K. Polk,) vested with the power to frustrate the object of an investigation by appointing the committee from the ranks of his own corrupt party, who were ready to connive at any rascality that might be going on. Mr. Polk was true to his party. The committee consisted of nine, of which Mr. Polk appointed six Locofocos and three Whigs. The Locofocos were Muhlenberg, Dutée J. Pearce, Parks, Mann, Hannegan, and Chaney. The Whigs were Messrs. Wise, Campbell, and Sinclair. Of course, with a committee so thoroughly packed, no one purpose for which it was sought could be accomplished. The villains, instead of being detected and sent to the penitentiary, were whitewashed, as Wise expressed it. And this is one of the most conspicuous events in the life of Mr. Polk. He harbored and concealed the rogues who plundered the people of two millions of dollars. Nothing would have been easier than to have detected them in the theft, but for the mean, slavish compliance of James K. Polk with the dictates of a corrupt system of party tactics. The rogues were suffered to embezzle hundreds of thousands, and one of them (Swartwout) a million, with the knowledge of President Van Buren, and no efforts were made to prevent it until they had satiated themselves, and run away.—Such is the system of villany which James K. Polk connived at for the sake of "preserving the harmony of the Democratic party."

## CORRUPT RASCALITY OF THE NEW YORK LOCOFOCOS.

The New York American contains a circular issued by the "Democratic Republican General Committee at Tammany Hall," "requiring" (that is the term they use,) the person to whom it is addressed, to pay \$10 to the committee, for the purpose of carrying on the present political campaign. The American says that other officers have received a missive of similar purport; and since several have refused to obey the Tammany mandate, the General Committee have adopted a resolution instructing the Governor of New York to remove all such refractory persons from office "who do not pay the finance committee their assessments."

It is really lamentably indicative of the depravity of the times, when such infamous corruption can pass without the heavy censures of the press. It reflects no credit upon the State of New York, that any party, and particularly the ascendant party, should openly resort to such villainous practices—we say villainous, because the plan of the Tammany Committee is just the plan which pirates, and other confederated thieves, resort to, for maintaining "the general welfare." It is impossible that any honorable man can for one moment submit to the levies of the Tammany junto, and those who do submit, are fit for slaves, or the scurvy tools of a tyrant. We should suppose that the bare discovery of the fact would be sufficient to damn any party in the estimation of a moral, enlightened community.

Mr. Jefferson, whom the infamous pack of scoundrels who rule in Tammany Hall "worship with their lips," laid it down, that the dispensers of official patronage have no right to make any other inquiry into the fitness of the appointee, than those which pertain to his qualification for office. Mr. Jefferson declared, that in making appointments, he only asked, "is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the Constitution." And yet, the piratical confederacy of Tammany Hall, who dictate and control the Locofoco party of New York, while affecting a slavish reverence for the opinions of Mr. Jefferson, demand the discharge of office holders who have too much money honesty to submit to the assessed tax of a political junto! We have little doubt that their best will be obeyed by their creature, Governor Bouck, who holds his place upon the tenure of their favor. We doubt, since there is "honor among thieves," if the politics of Botany Bay, or the Isle of Pines, are a whit more corrupt than those of the Locofocos, of the Tammany Hall stamp, in New York.

## ADMIRABLE RECOLLECTION!

The new eulogist of Mr. James K. Polk, the *Madisonian*, undertook last evening to enlighten its readers, from recollection, upon the subject of that gentleman's character, private and public.—From its eulogy we make this extract:

"Passing from his private character, both pure and unspotted, we take a retrospective glance at the public career of Mr. Polk. This we do entirely from recollection. We shall endeavor, however, to preserve accuracy. Mr. Polk first came into Congress at the session of 1829-30—the first after General Jackson was elected President."

The truth is, James K. Polk was first elected to Congress in 1825, and continued to be a member of that body until 1839. If R. M. W.'s editorial "recollection" is so much at fault upon this universally known fact, how faulty may it not be in regard to all the rest he treats upon."

Our Whig friends every where, as well as here, (says the *National Intelligencer*), will be glad to learn that the Hon. WILLIS GREEN, who has remained here since the adjournment of Congress, laboring zealously to disseminate the true principles of the Whig party through the country, has consented, at the earnest solicitation of his political friends, to continue with us for some time longer. His constituents at home may be assured that, so far from neglecting their interests, by remaining, he is doing them more efficient service by his present arduous labors than if he met them every day and shook their honest hands at their own doors. His fidelity to them needs no endorsement while he is so faithfully engaged in extending the influence of correct doctrines.

A HICKORY POLE.—The *Washington Globe* says a hickory pole was erected on Monday in front of the *Globe* office. The first shaft, it says, shows by its annulars that it is seventy-seven years old, just the age of Gen. Jackson. A young hickory was grafted on its top, and to the flag of the Union flying from it, there was a streamer with the names of Polk and Dallas, and the stars of Texas and Oregon.—*Norfolk Beacon*.

Not so fast: it was intended to top off the pole with a "young hickory," but, in attempting it, the "old hickory" refused to carry the weight, and the "young hickory" snapped off and tumbled to the ground. Another was procured, which proved rotten at the core, and they cast it aside, and substituted a pine sapling for it.

LOCOFOCO STATE.—In New Hampshire, if a man is worth a million of dollars, and pays his taxes to the full amount thereof, should he happen to belong to the *Catholic religion*, he is denied the privilege of holding the pettiest office in the gift of the State. This is a thorough-paced Locofoco State, remember, and was one of the seven which voted in 1840 for Van, and the only one east of Maryland which can in any emergency be expected to vote for Polk, Dallas, and Texas!

MAINE.—William George Crosby, Esq., of Belfast, has been nominated as candidate for Representative from the Fifth Congressional District. He has accepted the nomination, and the greatest exertions will be made by the Whigs to elect him.

Samuel Taylor, Esq., of Fairfield, has been nominated as candidate for Elector of President and Vice President for the same District.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Whigs of Mississippi have appointed one hundred and eighty Sub-Electors, all of whom are to take the stump, and fight Locofocoism to the death. S. S. Prentiss heads the list.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Presidential election in this State takes place on the first Monday in November, and not, as has been published, on the 14th November.

The corner stone of a new Episcopal Church was laid at Westminster, in Carroll county, Md., on Tuesday, with appropriate ceremonies, by the Right Reverend Bishop Whittingham. The edifice is to be of stone, of gothic architecture, and is to be erected under the superintendence of Robert Cary Long, Esq., of Baltimore.

There was one death at New Orleans, on the 31st of July, of yellow fever—an isolated case.—More recently several other cases of yellow fever have been discovered, but the character of the disease is officially declared to be "far from being epidemic."

The receipts of the Western (Mass.) Railroad, during the week ending on the 24th inst., amounted to \$21,247. The receipts during the corresponding week last year were \$13,764.

We subjoin the following extract from Kendall's paper for two reasons: First, to show the contempt which the Belzebub of Locofocoism attempts to cast upon Mr. Clay, not for any misdeed of his ancestor, but because he was poor and obscure. He makes a doubt whether Mr. Clay "had any grandfather at all," and whether the Clay family did not, by exhalation, rise up out of the slushes of Hanover. That is the very language in which the nobility and aristocracy of England speak of poor people. If a man of rare genius rises in England from an humble condition to be a great author or statesman, any questions as to his parentage are answered, like Kendall answers his own questions about Mr. Clay, "he had none." The Locofocos boasted in the outset of the campaign, that Mr. Polk was descended from one of the oldest, most distinguished, and patriotic families in North Carolina, but finding the question of his patriotic pedigree a "vexed question," and the books of heraldry telling some ugly stories about Red coats in the direct line of his descent, a new scheme is hit upon of assailing Mr. Clay on account of the obscurity of his name.

2dly. Kendall says if Mr. Clay's grandfather was not a tory, he was, perhaps, a "rebel." Doubtless he was, as were all good Whigs:

"IMPORTANT INQUIRY.—What sort of a man was Henry Clay's grandfather? In their eagerness to prove Mr. Polk's grandfather a tory, the Whigs have forgotten to inquire what sort of a man their own candidate's grandfather was, or whether he had any at all? If he had no grandfather, he is certainly not fit for President; and if he had one we have no doubt he was at least a British subject, and if not a Tory was a Rebel."

"We trust the honest fellows, who are attempting to prove Mr. Polk's disqualification for his grandfather's sins, will look well to the merits or demerits of Mr. Clay's grandfather. We have never heard of that personage, and it may be that the Clays are a mere exhalation of the slushes of Hanover, with no other ancestry than mud."

## ARKANSAS.

The St. Louis Republican furnishes us with the following, showing the workings of the "harmonious Democracy" in Arkansas:

"An election is to be held in the State of Arkansas on the first Monday of October, for Governor, members of the Legislature, and representative in Congress. There are three parties to the contest, though all the malignity and bitterness of the strife is confined to the two sections of the Locofoco party. The 'central clique' of that State have had three nominations for Governor: the first was so obnoxious as to require his withdrawal from the canvass; the second ran awhile, got tired of the odds against him, and gave up in disgust; the third, Gen. Drew, was put up by a sort of poney convention at Little Rock, and is regarded as the regular nominee. He is a Polk man now, and has been alternately a nullifier and a Whig. All this while a regiment of the same party have had Gen. Byrd in the field as their candidate, and the Whigs have Dr. Gibson, a popular and talented man, warring successfully upon both factions. Between the two parties, it is not at all improbable that the Whig candidate for Governor will be elected. It is very clear to us that he ought to be, for we are to believe what the organs of the rival candidates say of them and of their advocates, the whole of them are better qualified for the penitentiary than for offices of honor and profit.—Charges of fraud, of swindling, of perjury, and forgery are dealt out against the prominent men with a recklessness which amazes us; and in one case, while the editor declares his intention to support one of the Polk electors, he intimates very great doubt whether the man has honesty enough to give the vote as it is intended he should do. If the people of Arkansas are wise, they will cut loose from Locofocoism."

TYLER FARCE.—At the late meeting of the friends of "Tyler and Texas," at the Chinese Museum, Philadelphia, eighteen or twenty of those who figured as officers, hold fast situations in and about the custom house! What disinterested patriots!

STRAIGHT-OUTS.—At the great Whig meeting in Cumberland county, Pa., a few days since, at which Gov. Ritner presided, among the twelve thousand present were fifteen hundred Straight-outs, who have recently abandoned the cause of Locofocoism, Polk, and Free Trade, and go for Clay and Frelinghuysen, a Protective Tariff, and Whig principles and Whig measures.

A THRILLING INCIDENT.—Upon the occasion of a recent Whig meeting in Nashville, Tennessee, a flag was presented to one of the Clubs by the grand-daughter of the brave old Revolutionary soldier, General Greene, who, in consideration of his generous bearing in the field and council, was aptly called the right-hand of the beloved Washington. The fair orator made a beautiful and thrilling address, reverting most happily to the historic truth, that the Whigs of 1844 are actuated by the same principles, and animated by the same noble impulses, as were the Whigs of 1776—principles which look alike to the independence of the nation, and the prosperity and welfare of the people, and impulses which have their foundations in the best and holiest affections of the human heart—impulses which cherish in kindness all that tends to elevate man in the scale of human society, and to preserve in their integrity those institutions erected by our Revolutionary sires, as bulwarks of safety to the cause of freedom.

It must have been a proud reflection to the Whigs of Nashville, to have in their midst, on that day, a gem of such priceless value, performing an office so holy at the altar of patriotism.—Proud must they have felt, as they looked on the fair descendant of the companion of Washington, engaged in the dedication of a work seeking the preservation of the Union—of that Union which had been cemented in blood, after seven long years devoted to suffering, privation, and danger.

Baltimore Whig.

Mr. Tyler is expected to go North soon. In order to keep up the humbug a little longer, and more firmly to secure the offices, the Sachems at Tammany intend to offer him a grand reception.

N. Y. Express.

## BLAIR UPON KENDALL.

The discussion as to Mr. Polk's grandfather, has brought out proof that he was one of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, and was captain of a company of Revolutionary Whigs, whom he led against the Tories.

[Kendall.]

Upon reference to the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, contained in the American Archives, we find that the impression which has generally obtained, that Ezekiel Polk, Col. Polk's grandfather, was a signer of that celebrated instrument, is erroneous. The name attached to that Declaration, which has led to this impression, is that of Thomas Polk, who was the grand-uncle of Col. Polk, as stated by Gen. Saunders in the Baltimore Convention; and Gen. Saunders was the Mecklenburg delegate to that Convention.

[Blair.]

From the Philadelphia United States Gazette.

MR. POLK, NULLIFICATION, CHIVALRY, &c.

The very extraordinary letter of the Hon. Isaac E. Holmes, of Charleston, S. C., proclaimed resistance, combined Southern resistance, if it can be had, if not, State resistance, as the rightful remedy, should the tariff not be repealed. A letter has been lately addressed to him, of which the following is the closing and most important part:

1. Are you in favor of the election of Mr. Polk and Mr. Dallas, the Democratic candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States? And are you, or not, of the opinion that the votes of South Carolina should be given in good faith for them?

2. Whatever may be your opinion of Mr. Polk's ability, in the event of his election, to effect a repeal of the tariff of 1842, and to break down the protective system, have you any doubt of the sincerity of his opposition to the entire system of protection, and that the influence of his high office will be in good faith exerted to subvert it?

We are, dear sir, with the highest regard and esteem, your obedient servants,

F. H. ELMORE,

H. BAILEY,

H. W. CONNER.

To these questions, Mr. Holmes replied as follows:

Gentlemen: I have just received your letter, in which two questions are distinctly put, and as distinctly will I reply.

1st. I am in favor of the election of Mr. Polk and Mr. Dallas, and am decidedly of opinion that South Carolina ought to vote for them.

2d. I have no doubt of Mr. Polk's sincerity—when he declared his opposition to the entire system of protection, and, if elected, he will endeavor to subvert it.

Having answered your questions, I might here stop, but I may be permitted to express my surprise, that any doubt should have existed of my wishing success to the "Annexation Candidate," as I deem the incorporation of Texas into this Union as vital, and the only hope I now entertain of adding that great and valuable territory to our Confederate Empire, is through the success of the Democratic party.

I remain, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient servant,

I. E. HOLMES.

We commend this letter to the notice of every Pennsylvanian, and ask the Democrats of this State, and the North generally, if they are ready to stand by and with a party which has such objects in view?

## OPPOSING THE TARIFF IN TENNESSEE.

The Nashville Union, (Mr. Polk's organ,) received by this mail, argues through near two columns against the whole tariff policy, and proves conclusively, by undeniable extracts, that Mr. Clay and his Tennessee friends are in favor of it; and calls upon the Locofocos to put them down on that account. Hear its concluding appeal:

"After reading these several proofs as to the injustice of the Whig policy in regard to tariff taxation, and the effects which this policy has upon prices—upon the prices of the plain necessities of life, and even the price of implements of labor formed of iron and steel—upon salt, sugar, clothing, &c. &c.—who, what man, not blinded by party prejudices, or deceived, can approve of such a system, or repose faith in those who are its advocates, or in the head and father of the entire system itself, Henry Clay, of Kentucky? We ask the question in sincerity. It is for our countrymen to answer and decide. They will repudiate Mr. Clay and his falsely named American system."

Thus earnestly and openly does the party make war upon the tariff in Tennessee, while at the same moment its hiring organs here unblushingly tell the people that Mr. Polk is in favor of it.—Remember another thing; that in the long string of resolutions of the great Polk Convention at Nashville, on the 15th, not one word is said concerning any tariff for revenue or protection. The subject was not deemed worthy of notice, except indirectly, by a vile denunciation of "Henry Clay and his measures," though Texas, Texas, Texas, is held up to admiration.—*Newark Advertiser*.

Of tobacco, the duty paid in Great Britain on 23,630,000 pounds, or about 18,000 hds., consumed there in the last twelve months, was about twenty millions of dollars—being probably as much as was paid in the United States on all articles imported from Great Britain during the same period.

The present duty on American flour in England, were it worth but eighteen shillings per barrel, is nearly eleven shillings. So much for free trade!

The importation of cotton goods into the United States from England, during the last twelve months, according to the British official returns, is double as much as in the preceding twelve months. So much for the black tariff!

IT IS ADMITTED.—The New York Plebeian (Locofoco) says: "That Mr. Polk is opposed to the present Whig tariff, nobody denies." This is enough. Mr. Polk is opposed to protecting home industry—is in favor of introducing into the country, at low duties, or no duties, the productions of the pauper labor of Europe—is in favor of breaking up our manufactures—is in favor of shutting up our workshops—is in favor of importing our woollen and cotton goods from England, and ready made clothing from France. All those who desire to see these things come to pass, will vote for Mr. Polk.—*Balt. Pat*.

We heard a noble Indiana Whig and a Locofoco conversing on politics a day or two ago; in the course of the conversation, the Whig remarked that the women are all Whigs. "Yes," said the Locofoco, "but the women don't vote yet." "No," returned the Whig, "but they have the raising of them that do vote."—*Louisville Jour.*

## THE PEOPLE MOVING!

### THE GREAT NASHVILLE CONVENTION.

SECOND DAY.

The second day's proceedings of the Mass Convention, if less exciting from the absence of the pageant of the day before, were not the less interesting, from the distinguished character of the intellectual entertainment provided both at the Convention ground and in the city.

Mr. Hunt, of Louisiana, led off in the morning, at the Convention ground. The speaking was continued by Albert Pike, Esq., of Arkansas, Judge Hopkins, of Alabama, Governor Jones, of Tennessee, (at the urgent request of the guests from abroad,) Humphrey Marshall, Esq., of Kentucky, and Captain Nicholas Davis, of Alabama, who closed the session of the Convention at the Grove.

The speaking was resumed at the Courthouse in the town by the Hon. Mr. Graves, of Kentucky, and Sargent S. Prentiss, of Mississippi. The Nashville papers speak in the highest terms of the brilliant efforts of these gentlemen, and of that of Mr. Prentiss particularly.

### MISSISSIPPI.

#### MASS MEETING AT HOLLY SPRINGS.

We doubt if North Mississippi ever had congregated together on any occasion, a larger and more enthusiastic, peaceable, orderly, and intelligent mass of her population, than assembled at the Whig Mass Meeting on the 7th instant.

As the delegations came in on the morning and the previous evening, when afar off approaching the elevated and beautiful town, they beheld above its midst, the star-spangled banner unfurled to the breeze high in the heavens. As they entered the town, passing under its waving folds, cheer after cheer swelled for that flag of our country, which shouts were responded to by the thundering of cannon, which shook the hills far and near. Numerous were the banners of the delegations, but all breathed a holy and sacred and reverential sentiment of patriotism for the Union. There was no foreign flag hoisted; no solitary star; no sentiment of disunion, as connected with "annexation." Our Country and its glorious banner of constellated stars, were alone displayed, annexed to which were found CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN, and occasionally that "same Old Coon."

Gen. Thomas G. Polk, (grandson of the revolutionary whig of the same name who signed the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, and who, unlike his brother Ezekiel, rather than swear British allegiance and take "British protection," protected himself and property with his rifle,) was called on by enthusiastic acclamation to preside as President of the Convention; he is first cousin and schoolmate of the Loco Presidential candidate. He also presided at a Whig convention held in Bolivar in this State in 1840, to choose the Harrison elector for this District; and was assailed, as President of that Convention, in a dirty and slanderous letter published in the Nashville Union and written by David Fentress, a lawyer of Bolivar, giving an account of the convention, as being the son of a tory in the Revolution. Fentress got on to the whig branch of the family, instead of the tory branch, or the root and branch of his cousin, James K., the grandson of Ezekiel, the British protectionist, and the Locofoco and Texas candidate for President.

The Convention was opened by an invocation to the throne of Deity, by the Rev. D. L. Gray, that its proceedings might be in accordance with divine will, and receive his guidance and blessing.

The President then addressed the multitude in a most felicitous manner, upon the important objects that had brought them together, when he introduced to them Judge Guion, of Vicksburg, one of the Senatorial State Electors, who most ably addressed them, for some hour and a half, on the general political topics.

He was followed by William Yerger, Esq., who confined his arguments to the Texas question exclusively; and, in the course of a three hours' effort, must have convinced every reasonable hearer that "immediate annexation" was every thing but expedient, right, or desirable. He met every argument we ever heard uttered in favor of it, and most triumphantly refuted them. Never have we listened to an abler or more effective speech. And many were convinced by him that the spirit of evil and of destruction—of disunion and its bloody horrors. It produced great effect.

He was succeeded by Judge Mays, of Jackson, Miss., who addressed the people on the subject of the tariff, and who, during the space of five hours, enchaind the attention and admiration of his audience, by one of the most lucid, powerful, and argumentative trains of argument we ever listened to. He proved clearly that the Whigs, in supporting a PROTECTIVE TARIFF, supported only what Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson, earnestly and strongly recommended in their messages to Congress. He clearly showed the Locos that they were seceders from the Republican policy of that measure, and that the Whigs occupied the ground and policy of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson. Never had we before listened to so powerful a defence of the protective tariff policy. It was a noble and incontrovertible defence of it, as being the true American policy, alike beneficial to the planter and the manufacturer.

Other speakers addressed the meeting. Several hundred ladies graced the occasion with their beauty and their smiles.

The barbecue was excellent and profuse, and the citizens of Holly Springs received their guests in a very handsome and hospitable manner.

Memphis Eagle.

### OHIO.

The Whig meetings in Ohio are now necessarily counted by thousands. At Hillsborough, on the 15th instant, there were fifteen thousand assembled in council. The trades were out with banners and cars. The Hillsborough News says: "The Mechanical Car from Leeburgh, with weaver, blacksmith, tailor, tanner, flaxdresser, carpenter, &c., all at work, drawn by six beautiful horses, attracted universal admiration."

These were followed by the inspiring spectacle of an Ash Car of 26 young ladies from gallant Old Paint—another Car of 26 little girls—another of 26 boys; 26 young ladies and 26 young gentlemen, all dressed in white, riding beautiful